The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,512—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY, 17th May, 1879-at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 tons, on MONDAY, 19th May, 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch, Mandvie in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th May, 1879 at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, Bubreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. Arcot, 1,782 Tons, and Ava, 2,000.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 125

Both Arcot and Ava carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, Ava is due in London 28th June 1879, and Arcot 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 180	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220	40	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wines
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	450	340	140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

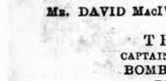
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

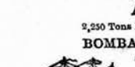


THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400. For passage, &c. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.



ANGLIA,
2,250 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 24th instant. For passage, &c. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,280 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

WANTED.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS will be received until the 20th instant from a COMPETENT TEACHER for the PAREL MECHANICS' CHILDREN DAY SCHOOL. Salary Rs. 150 and free quarters.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th May 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(c) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th May
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(c) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	6th June.
(c) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. O. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	400	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forzi, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 145 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 245	„ 121 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 15th May 1879, at 4 p. m.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1879, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,

JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 7th May 1879.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

Brussels Carpets.
Tapestry Carpets.
Felt Carpets.
Muslin Curtains, Mosquito Nets.
Table Linen, Table Covers.
Bed Linen, Linen Sheeting.
Marsalla Counterpanes.
Whitney Blankets, Linen Ticking.
Hair, Cotton, and Coir Mattrasses.
Feather Pillows.
Turkish Towels, Irish Huckaback.
Curtain Poles, Brass Cornices.
English Chintzes, French Cretonnes.
Woollen and Silk Fringes.
Reps, Striped and Plain.
Eutrecht Velvets.
American Cloth.
Hair Brooms, Carpet Brushes.
Samples and prices of the above when practicable sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notice by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope is republished for general information:—

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 107, 1879.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope, 20th Feb. 1879.

The subjoined Notice received from the Secretary to Commodore Sullivan, H.M.S. Active, is hereby published for the information of Mariners.

J. GORDON SPRIGG, Colonial Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

H.M.S. Active, 3rd January 1879, No. 2.

Position: Giving Lands and Anchorage with Angles or Bearings and Distances.	Admiralty Chart Nos.	Light List (title and page).	To embrace all details regarding the Correction, the authority, whether by personal examination, from reliable information &c.
	2069 Africa South Coast, Sheet VIII.	Sailing Directions (title and page).	A dangerous reef of corralline rock, extending about 1 mile seaward, has been recently discovered to the westward of Durnford Point. Its south-western edge, which is steep, lies W. by N. ½ N. 1¼ miles from the part at LW'ups, was 12 feet, but the bottom appears very uneven over the whole reef. As there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position may be fixed, and the reef is rarely visible except in bad weather by breakers, vessels should not approach the coast in the vicinity nearer than four miles to the westward of E.S.E. spit, or than six miles to the eastward of E.N.E. spit and into less than ten fathoms. An occasional current has been found setting to the eastward three or four miles from the eastward three or four miles from
Lat 26° 59' S. Long. 31° 59' E.	Africa: South Coast—West of Delagoa Bay.	Africa Pilot (title and page).	
Position: Giving Lands and Anchorage with Angles or Bearings and Distances.	Admiralty Chart Nos.	Light List (title and page).	Correction is required to

(Sd.) C. R. H. ROBERTSON, Navigating Officer.

Approved,

(Sd.) F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore."

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. McDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

REMEMBER THIS MAMMOTH COMBINATION

Will remain in Bombay but a few days longer, so embrace the only opportunity you will ever have of witnessing

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
ALL THE STAR COMPANY
AND
ALL THE HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES
IN A
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

RUPEES 9,500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN *BONA FIDE GIFTS.*
ON EACH EVENING DURING THIS WEEK.
RUPEES 500
AND AT THE MIDDAY PERFORMANCES
RUPEES 250
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

The value of the Gift Checks has been set at 8 annas, therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight-anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts:—
Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and
A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000,
WHICH WILL BE AWARDED ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24TH,
when all parties holding numbers for any of the Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the
RUPEES 1,000 GIFT.

In order to convince the Public that the above amount will be given away, in a strictly *bona fide* manner, a committee will be selected from the audience at each Entertainment to superintend the distribution of the Gifts.

UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

6,873	Rs. 10
522	„ 10
7,452	„ 10
9,016	„ 10

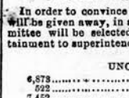
The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed at the end of the season will be donated to local charities.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD.



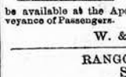
THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool at 6 p. m. on SATURDAY next, the 17th instant. Passengers should be on board not later than 5-15 p. m.

The Company's Steam Launch will be available at the Apollo Bunder from 4 p. m. for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

RANGOON AND BACK.

SUEZ (S).
2,141 TONS, 250 HORSE POWER.



THIS favorite Passenger Steamer will start from Bombay on 19th inst., leaving Rangoon early in June; and affords a favorable opportunity for a trip to Burmah and back.

For Passage apply to Captain EATON on board, or to the undersigned.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. WISTOW HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1879.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Ropes [Coir and European], Boomy, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c.; also miscellaneous articles, belonging to the Malta Expedition. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1879.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

VISITORS TO THE NEILGHIRI HILLS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that, from the 1st May until the 30th September 1879, special arrangements will be made once a week to convey Visitors to the Neilghiri Hills (from Bombay and Poona on the Western of India Railway) from Pothanoor to Mettapolium in order to prevent the halt of a night at the former station. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for all Steamers from Bombay to call at Beypoor in the morning to land Passengers, (whether proceeding) and on such occasions a Special Train Service will be arranged between Pothanoor and Mettapolium. Passengers leaving Beypoor by the Mail Train at 10-15 a. m. will reach Pothanoor at 3-25 p. m., and will leave Pothanoor at 7-30 p. m. by Special Train and arrive at Mettapolium at 7-45 p. m. There is an Hotel at Mettapolium where Passengers can dine and sleep.

A. M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 29th April 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE to teach the business on Indentures. Small Premium required. Particulars ASHTON & Co. 42 Meadow Street.

A GENERAL ENGINEER, lately from England in CHARGE of WORK, which will be completed in two months, desires an engagement in India; has had 9 years' WORKSHOP and DRAWING OFFICE experience, and is also a certificated Teacher of Mechanics. Apply to R. B CAMPBELL, Khandwa.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa, Hill, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST, 3 Dishes, Coffee, Re. 1. Temple Bar Tiffin, Soup, 4 Dishes, Fruit, Re. 1. Temple Bar Dinner, Soup, 4 Dishes, Pudding, Coffee, Re. 1-8.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of strong, sound, AUSTRALIAN MARES, cheap. Apply E., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, VERT. BOILER and 2½ H. P. HORIZ. ENGINE, with all fittings in good working order. Apply MANAGER, "Caxton Printing Works," Bombay.

FOR SALE, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS all kinds [for Professional or Amateurs], Cheap. Apply HANBURT & Company, Chemists, Bombay.

DOG BISCUITS.—SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE, the best Food for Dogs. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated Artists, for which the second prize has been awarded at the late Fine Arts Exhibition. D. FERNANDES & Co.

LOBB'S PATENT DRIED MILK FOODS for sale, highly recommended by the Faculty, Rs. 9 per doz. Tins. Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a circular-fronted BROUGHAM, lined with Blue Leather, quite new. Apply to L.M.S., P. & O. Office, Fort. Rs. 700.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE in good order, a WHITE ARAB HORSE and a new set of HARNESS. Price Rs. 450. Apply WAVERLEY HOTEL.

CHESNUT PONY FOR SALE. Strong, capital in saddle, good fencer, and goes in harness. Apply W, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS—MANORA HILL STONE can be supplied at reasonable rates. Apply to A. ALLAN, 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, W. J. ESSAI, Meadow Street

WANTED, a liver or liver and white SPANIEL BITCH, of good shape and breed. Dog stands 16 inches at shoulders, and is Sussex and Clumber crossed. Apply stating age, price and full particulars to DAGH, Lakh Station, Dhond and Manmad Railway.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, 12 Annas per lb.; HAM, 14 Annas, just received. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of
RECENT CONSIGNMENTS
fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England;
Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connexion with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas; edges bound with leather, strong Iron ribs, imperfect-fitted, strong tumbler lock	27	27	0
	30	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout dull japanned canvas, the most durable trunk made	27	30	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, moveable tray, and compartment in lid, morocco pocket for papers, strong iron ribs and best brass tumbler lock	38	50	0
	36	58	0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, strong lever lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended.	22	30	0
	24	34	0
	27	38	0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting ribs	24	40	0
	26½	45	0
The "Gladstone Bag" a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious made of the best oxhide, first rate locks, and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20	29	0
	22	45	0
	24	49	0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20	44	0
	22	46	0
	24	49	0

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Black Hide Hand Bags, very useful for papers, &c. enamelled hide, double spring Lock	17	17	0
	19	19	0
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco, double and spring lock, The Indian Railway Travellers' Carriage Companion		40	0

COURIER OR CASH BAGS.

Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap passing under bottom for extra security		9	0
		10	8
The same make as above brown oxhide, lined leather		12	0
		13	8
Soiled Linen Bags, made strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock		5	8
		6	8
Carpet Bags, strong and useful, lined with holland, brass locks and leather; handles		9	8
Hat cases, In brown leather with scarlet linings		14	0
Do. Good lock		18	0
Do. made of Tanned Flax, finished in the best style		22	0
do Air tight Block Tin		12	0
do do do to hold 2 Hats		15	0
The Hat Compedium, made of japanned canvas, moveable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmantean when required		23	0

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.

For Uniform, Court or Dress suits, made of extra stout Block Tin strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of their being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22	24	0
	24	28	0
	26	30	0
Large size, same make as above for packing or storing during the rains and invaluable for Ladies use. These goods are of the best London manufacture and will last for years	27	35	0
	30	42	0
	33	50	0
Portable Travelling Baths, made of strongblock tin, oak-stained. These most useful articles, being fitted with inner baskets, from both a fish and commodious trunk. Strong locks and outside straps	30	42	0
	33	45	0
	36	50	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING A COMFORTABLE

HOT WEATHER SUIT,

ARE INVITES TO INSPECT.

HOAR AND COMPANY'S,

"THIN CASHMERES."
"THIN ANGOLAS."
"THIN SUITINGS."
"THIN COATINGS."

OFFICE OR DAY SUITS.

SCOTCH TWEEDS, in a variety of colors, a thin and comfortable material	28 0
INDIA TWEEDS, a soft and light texture, made from the best wool	30 0
Blue Serge, the best yard dyed	30 0
Fancy Angolas, a large choice, plain or fancy mixtures	35 0
Thin Scotch Cheviots	35 0
Real Homespuns, a large choice of this favorite material just to hand	28 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8

DRESS SUITS.

Made in correct taste and finished in the best West End style	
Super Black Cloth	75 0
Extra quality, silk lined	85 0
White Dress Vests	7 8
Chesterfields to wear over Dress Suits from	25 0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

Morning Coats, made from the best Fancy Costings	36 0
Frock Coats for special wear made from the above materials	40 0
Vests to match	9 0
Frock Coats of Best Blue and Black West of England Cloth	45 0
Sack Coats of Fancy Coating, Blue or Black	26 0

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Fitted and finished in a superior style.

Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords in a variety of shades	24 0
Bedford Cords, in various shades and substances	26 0
White Doe, Whip Cord or Bedford Cord; these are very superior goods	35

TROUSERS.

Fancy Scotch Tweeds	11 0
Fancy Angola	14 0
Super Ditto	16 0
Cashmeres for Weddings and special wear	18 and 20 0

SHIKAR KIT.

Suits made from various materials of English and hand-made Indian materials	from 15 0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best White Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	28 0
Shirts with Collar	9 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

White Drill	10 0
Best English Ditto	15 0
Drab Linen	15 0
Flemish Holland	15 0
White and Colored Linen Vests, for Mourning or Evening wear	7 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. **HOAR & CO., Bombay.** The Travellers' Kit House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE SECOND
GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS ON
SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1879.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce that through the liberality of Messrs. JACK and WHEATLEIGH, who have kindly given the use of THEIR ENTIRE COMPANY,

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
MR. JOHN JACK,
AND ALL THEIR ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.

THE ILLUMINATIONS WILL
SURPASS ANY FORMER ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE KIND.

Arrangements have been made with
Messrs. BREWER & Co., OF MEADOW STREET,
Light and Water Works Engineers,
TO BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATE THE GARDENS WITH THEIR
NEW PATENT LAMPS,
AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
A CRYSTAL PALACE FOUNTAIN,
A MOST BEAUTIFUL EFFECT.

THE BAND OF H. M.'s 7TH FUSILIERS,
By permission of Colonel Daubeny and Officers of the Regiment.

By general request of the sporting patrons and crack shots,
THE RIFLE GALLERY
will be again fitted up.

THE DANCING PLATFORM,
MORE BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED THAN EVER,
will on this occasion be fitted up in the large Circle, so that Dancers will be able to enjoy the other amusements between the Dances.
Music by the Band of Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers.

A BEAUTIFUL MECHANICAL DIORAMA,
Painted especially for this entertainment by a well-known local artist,
"THE MELTING OF THE SNOWS, KHYBER PASS."
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

ELECTRIC MACHINES
For testing the power of the Muscles and Nervous System of the Human Frame.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION,
Such a great success at the last Entertainment, having been visited by over 4000 persons, and pronounced by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay the best Exhibition of Arts he had ever visited, will on this occasion be th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14TH MAY 1879.

Consols and French Rentes both recovered ¼ per cent yesterday, the respective quotations coming 98⅞ and 114¼, but there is no change in Enfaced Rupee Paper, which still stands at 73 for Fours and 78 for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee is dull with a decline of 1s. per cwt, in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, and in Seeds a decline of 6d. per quarter is reported in Calcutta Linseed both to arrive and ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm but little doing, and quotations are the same as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm although the day's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales. Spot prices, according to Reuter, are unaltered throughout, but arrivals are partially 1-16d. higher in Surats, and from private sources we hear 3-32d. per lb. higher in American. From New York Reuter's telegram reports no alteration in prices, ready Mid. Upland being still quoted at 12·7-16 cents and August shipment at 12·8¼ cents per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	4,000	3,400	2,500
Four days' do.	10,000	12,000	10,600	9,100
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,330,000	...	41,120,000	3,867,100

In response probably to the weaker feeling apparent in Exchange on this side, yesterday Bar Silver in London receded from 50½d. to 50¼d per oz.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon a reduction of one per cent. all round was made in rates of interest and discount, thus bringing the minimum to the same level as the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, viz:—7 per cent. on fixed and 8 per cent. on demand loans.

Exchange this morning opened weak at a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday's closing rates, and during the day a further decline of 1-32d. was established. Even at the reduction sellers are by no means anxious to do business and the tendency is towards lower rates, although everything depends on the price obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea here seems to favour an average of 1s. 7½d. to 3-16d., and should this prove correct, we may expect to see the downward movement maintained. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 3-16 to 7-32d. per Rs.		
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 7 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7½d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·04½.	,,

In Gold there is nothing doing for export, and Exchange on Calcutta continues unaltered at par to 1-16 per cent premium for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days sight.

Government Paper is steadier and a fair enquiry prevails on the part of investors, a great many of whom sold out their holdings in the old loans in anticipation of getting in for the new loan at very low rates, and having been disappointed, are now anxious to reinvest. We now quote:—Fours, Rs. 91¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¼; new Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95¼ buyers.

The Share Market continues very quiet and no feeling of speculation is apparent. Bank of Bombays are steady ¼ per cent., closing at Rs. 652½. In Press Companies there is no change, and in Land Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular. We quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 25 in Hyderabad and Prince of Wales, but Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5, Oriental Rs. 7½, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 12½, and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 25 per share higher.

Cotton.—Owing to the slightly improved advices from Liverpool received this morning, the Market opened with a decidedly improved enquiry, at an advance of Rs. to Rs. 2 per candy, and a fair amount of business was done on the Green on this basis chiefly in Omras. Later in the day sellers stopped business by asking higher rates, but with steady opening messages from Liverpool some transactions took place in the evening at the further advance of Rs. 2 demanded by sellers, and the Market closes very firm. Receipts yesterday were again comparatively liberal, 7,218 bales, making 39,490 bales for the six days. Closing prices are:—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs.	264	per candy.
Good Omra,	..... ,,	245	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	240	,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	234	,,
Good Dholleras	..... ,,	247	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	239	,,

Seeds.—Linseed is quieter and the price has receded to Rs. 7-6 per cwt, but for Rapeseed there are still buyers at Rs. 7-8 per cwt. for Yellow Gujarat.

Freights are steadier with a slightly better enquiry. For Liverpool by steam 25s. is now the current quotation, and by sail 13s. 9d. for wooden and 16s. 3d. to 20s. for iron ships. For the Adriatic ports consignees are firm at 30s., payable here, and the same rate is obtainable for Marseilles and Genoa, but there is no steamer available.

Piece-Goods are very firm and an active demand exists for the standard qualities of Grey Goods at hardening prices. Supplies are now comparatively moderate, otherwise a large business would be done, as it is the clearances from the bazaar are on the basis of 350 to 400 packages per diem.

Coals are quieter to arrive for every position. A part cargo of Davison's West Hartley by steamer on the way has been sold at Rs. 22½ per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Sardinian, 1,542 tons, Captain G. Charan, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The ship Cyprommene, 1,834 tons, Captain J. Shaw, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

The s.s. Compton, 1,186 tons, Captain J. Hogg, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s. s. Westowhall, 1,729 tons, Captain W. Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo, with Mr and Mrs Thomas, and Sister Agnis, as passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Venetia 1,728 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with following cargo:—10 packages paper, 265 packages piece goods, 31 casks cement, 19 cases color and paint, 36 bales twist, 1 case books, 2 cases cochineal, 21 cases provision, 3 boxes specie, 2 boxes pearls, 1 package E. teeth, 1 box gold coins, 15 packages wine, 4 cases glass ware, 261 boxes dollars and silver, 16 boxes silver coins, 453 boxes silver, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne.—Miss Gresley, Mr Godsden, Mr Macdonald, Mr Sinkerton, and Mr Anderson.—From Galle. Miss M. White and 9 natives.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Khiva, 2,609 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from China bringing the China and Australian Mails, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai, Mr. W. Gardner and Mr. Campbell. From Singapore, Mr. M. P. Magill, Mr. E. G. Matimalla, and Mr. A. Hoderbhay. She brought the following cargo. From Shanghai, 62 chests tea, 13 packages silk, and 3 boxes gold. From Hongkong.—61 cases silk piece goods, 61 cases glass bangles, 1,495 cases cassid, 38 packages sundries, 20 cases china ware, 3 packages cotton piece goods, 113 cases umbrellas, 7 cases china roots, 2,487 packages sugar candy, 3 cases white copper, 117 packages silk, 1,600 jars, 1,850 bags sugar, 3 cases fans, 152 cases preserves, 208 cases tea, 5 cases cigars' 20 cases vermillion, 249 cases camphor, 8 boxes gold leaves, and 6 boxes specie. From Singapore.—50 cases tea, 864 bundles rattans, 17 cases mace, 230 baskets damar, and 74 bags nutmegs.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Wistow Hall (s).....	Collin.....	Liverpool, Apr 29.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Melbourne, Apr 17.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Shanghai, Apr 16.
	Venetia (s)	Perrins	Suez, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	James Edwards.....	Ellis	Elephant Point.
	Compton (s).....	Hogg	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Cyprommene, Shaw, to Diamond Island. Ship Sardinian, Charan, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May. 9 Deccan (s) .....Andrews .....Southampton, Apr 3.
10 Counsellor (s).....Wallace .....Liverpool, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

May. 9.—Steamer City of Oxford. Ship Tom O'Shanter.
May. 10.—Steamer Africa. Ships Carradale and Iron Duke.

PASSENGERS.

Per Deccan—From Southampton—Mr Gordon Cuming, Mr and Mrs Spratling and infant, Mr Milner. From Galle—Mr Bourdillon and Mr H Bourdillon. From Madras—Mr Martin, and The Hon'ble Sir C A Turner.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Deccan—8th April, s s Malwa, s s Norbeote, 10th April, B I S N Co s s Agra in Canal 9th and 10th April, s s Standard, s s Navena, ss Voovarts, s s Hesleden, 18th April, s s Hudson, ss Nepaul at Galle, 1st May, s s Assam, 2nd May, s s Zambesi, 6th Steamer Poonah 22nd April, s s Travancore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
10 El Dorado (s)	.....	Calcutta.
11 Goa (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
10 Socotra(s)	.....	Rangoon.
11 Chanda(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
D. of Buccleuch(s)...	.....	London.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s El Dorado, from Madras, to London, to-morrow:—Mrs Clark, Mr and Mrs Stratford and child, Mr and Mrs Darling, Mrs Melville and child, Mrs Rastrick, Mrs Conway Gordon, Miss Gywnn, Mr and Miss Ritchie, Mrs Chine and child, Mrs Fox and three children, Mr Pickering and child, Mr and Mrs Bruce Foote and two children, Mr and Mrs Palmer and five children, Mrs Corbett, Rev Clough, Mrs Clough and three children, Mrs Whillis and two children, Captain Stevenson, Messrs Gillanders, Sinclair, McHarty, White, Dawson, Lyon, Phillip, and Newman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 14.

From Liverpool.

Trinacria s—10 cases tobacco, Kalidass Raychund.
Rydal Hall s—3 cases cotton thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 2 hogsheads wine, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Clan Gordon s—14 cases cotton thread, W and A Graham and Co.
Sidonian s—4 qr casks whis'ey, Thomson and Taylor.
Anglia s—100 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Fazul.

From London.

Manilla s—5 casks glass vials, Hormusjee Rustomjee and Co.
Benledi s—100 pigs bad, Noormahamed Bharmuli.

From Trieste.

Achille s—7 packages medicine, B S Madon and Co; 6 cases glass ware, and 22 cases writing paper; Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Genoa.

Assiria s—67 cases brandy, and 20 cases liqueurs, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 14.

For Liverpool.

Shakespeare, 86 bales hemp and 3 bales jute, 7 bags s s Narrielwalla; 29 bales rags and 70 bales cotton waste, Dossa Lalljee; 250 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz; 100 bales cotton rags, Fucker Mahamed Oomerey; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Lady Lycett s—55 bales hemp, Vesjee Lalljee; 50 bales wool, Vassonjee Jewraz; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Anglia s—300 cwts bones, Beattie Brothers; 57 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Henrietta, 500 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Evesham Abbey, 65 cwts B horns, Abdool Russool Abedin; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Rappasl, 83½ cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraz; 437½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.
Rydall Hall s—20 bales wool, Radakison Tejbhondass; 35 bales wool, Tulockchund Kavalram; 5 bales cotton, Gungjee Nurput.
Duncow, 340 cwts myrabollams, and 100 bales rags, Nu'hoo Soondeejee.
Narcissus, 250 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts linseed Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For London.

Surat s—20 bales cotton waste, C Heera; 2 cases perfumed oil, John Campbell and Co; 15 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 110 cwts coffee, Veerputty Pooley.

For Havre.

Alice Buck—3,342½ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.
Eleano—400 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

For Trieste.

Achille s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Achille s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 13.

Jacob, Major, Staff Corps, from —.

May 14.

Browne, Lieut, R A, from England.
Claughton, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, from England.
Marston, Lieut, R A, from England.
Keene, 2nd Lieut, 2-26th Regt, from England.
Shields, Captain, 1-12th Regt, from Lundi Kotal.

DEPARTURES.—May 14.

Anderson, Lieut, Poona Horse, to Matheran.
Orchard, Major, 2nd Madras N I, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 10.)

The Hon'ble J S White, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months.

The service of the Rev M Lamert, Chaplain of Dinapore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in Cashmere.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A Pullan, Deputy Superintendent, Surveys, the following reversions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from that date:—

Captain M W Rogers, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain H S Hutchinson, R E, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr E C Ryall, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr H C Carrington, Superintendent, Compiling and Drawing Branch, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, in addition to his own duties.

Mr St Barbe, C S, Assistant Resident at Mandalay, has passed with credit the examination in Burmese.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Bengal Commission:—Major W Hill, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner and Sessions Judge, Nagar Division, vice Colonel Campbell, retired. Major C J Perry, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, vice Major Hill.

The following promotions in the Graded List of Political Officers:—

Colonel W C Lester, Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade, vice Lieut-Col Berkeley.

Lieut-Col W F Kincaid, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, vice Colonel Lester.

Major C Grant, Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class, vice Colonel Dickson.

The following extract from Brigade Orders, dated 21st March, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, is confirmed:—Surgeon J C Lucas, Bombay Medical Establishment, held medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from 19th November 1878 to 19th March.

Surgeon-Major J W R Amesbury, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy and Jail, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon-Major J Browne, transferred to Jubbulpore.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination prescribed for officers on the graded list of the Political Department:—Captain J Burne, Officiating Political Assistant; Captain W H C Wyllie, Officiating Political Assistant.

Military Department.
Simla, 9th May 1879.

The following promotions are made:—

Infantry, Major C R Cook (Staff Corps) to Lieut-Colonel.
Cadre of the late 20th N I, Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W F Badley to Major.
Infantry, Major C St J B Barnett to Lieut-Colonel.
Cadre of the late 19th N I, Captain (Brevet Major) A N Phillips to Major.
Infantry, Major T Dawes to Lieut-Colonel.
Cadre of the late 72nd N I, Captain (Major in Staff Corps) G S noble Major.
Infantry, Major W Campbell, to Lieut-Colonel.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut Renny, R A, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned officers as temporary 3rd Class Commissaries of Ordnance, and they are appointed to do duty with the Ordnance Field Park attached to the Kurram, Peshawar Valley, and Kandahar Field Forces, as noted opposite their respective names:—

Captain S E Pemberton, F Battery, 3rd Brigade, R A, to the Kurram Field Force.
Lieut Elmslie, E Battery, 6th Brigade, R A, to the Peshawur Valley Field Force.
Lieut Hadaway, B Battery, B Brigade, R H A, to the Peshawur Valley Field Force.
Lieut Saltmarshe, No 5 Battery, 11th Brigade, R A, to the Kandahar Field Force.
Lieut Newton, R A, is appointed a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining.
Liut Bruce, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer 4th Punjab Infantry, vice Squadron Officer 2nd Cavalry, and to officiate as Adjutant, vice Captain Hamilton who reverts to the appointment of Squadron Officer.
Lieut Knox, Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be Officiating Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieut Bird, and to be Adjutant, vice Captain J T Cummins who reverts to his appointment of Squadron Officer.
Sergeant Major J Grant, Sappers and Miners, is promoted to Conductor from the 5th Feb in succession to Deputy Assistant Commissary Grant, deceased.
The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
Lieut Col Morton, Deputy Commissioner, for 2 years.
Major Ewart, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, for 213 days.
Captain Shoubridge, Fort Adjutant, Attock, for 1 year, 182 days.
Captain H J Peet, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, for 6 months.
Captain Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for 1 year.
Captain Corse-Scott, Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, for 2 years.
Captain W Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, for 2 years.
Captain Browne, for 1 year, 182 days.
Captain Hartshorne, Wing Officer, 12th N I, for 1 year, 243 days.
Lieut Willoughby, R A, Assistant Superintendent of Factories for 182 days.
Lieut Laugharne, R E, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Branch, for 1 year, 182 days.
Lieut Montreor, Bengal Staff Corps, for 1 year.
Lieut D'O Mealy, 3rd Punjab Infantry, for 1 year.
Surgeon G McB Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, for 2 years.
Captain Strahan, R E Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.
The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut-Col R B Dundas, Bengal Infantry, Ordinary pension £365, Annuity £473-17.
The services of Surgeons G F A Harris and J Anderson, of the Indian Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.
The services of Lieut Bell, 44th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.
The services of Lieutenant R H Jennings, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Marine Department.

Mr C J Cuthbert, 1st Grade Officer, I G S Comet, to be 1st Grade Officer, I G S Enterprize.

Public Works Department.

Captain S W Jenet, R E, Executive Engineer, temporarily employed in the Central Provinces, is retransferred to the Military Works Branch.
Lieut-Colonel Pringle, R E, Superintending Engineer, and Under Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch, P Department W Mysore, transferred to Madras.
The following officers are transferred to Bombay for employment on State Railways:—

From Western System of State Railways.

Mr W Scott, Executive Engineer, Mr W C Rennie, Ex Engineer, Mr F J E Spring, Ex Engineer, Mr F Lang, Assistant Engineer, Mr R Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, Mr E Baker, Assistant Engineer, and Mr H C Knox, Assistant Engineer.

From North-Eastern System of State Railway.

Mr J Barron, Ex Engineer, Mr Shanks, Ex Engineer, Mr R F Coppin, Assistant Engineer, Mr J W Parry, Assistant Engineer, and Mr Concannon, Assistant Engineer.

From Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Way, Assistant Engineer.

The following officers who were temporarily transferred to the N-W Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment are transferred—

To the Western System of State Railways.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engineer, Mr Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, Mr Denne, Assistant Engineer.
Captain W J Engledue, R E, Executive Engineer, at present attached to the Consulting Engineer's Office, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lahore.
Lieut Maxwell, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Dhoond and Manmad, His Highness the Nizam's and the Berar Railways during the absence of Major Marryatt, R E.

Telegraph Department.

Mr Bird, Assist Supt, is allowed furlough for two years.
Mr Gompertz, Assist Supt, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-nine days.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major W B Birch, 2nd Assist Supt, the following alterations in officiating appointments are directed from that date:—

Major Birch, 2nd Assist Supt, to officiate as 1st Assist Supt.
Mr Man, 3rd Assist Supt, and Offg 1st Assist Supt, to officiate as 2nd Assist Supt.
Mr deRoepstorff, Extra Assist Supt, 1st Class, and Offg 2nd Assist Supt, to officiate as 3rd Assist Supt.
Mr Tuson, Extra Assist Supt, 2nd Class, and Offg 3rd Assist Supt to officiate as Extra Assist Supt 1st Class.
Mr Brookes, Extra Assist Supt, 2nd Class, and Offg Extra Assist Supt, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Agent Governor General, and Chief Commissioner Rajputana, P. W. D.

The Agent Govr Genl and Chief Commr is pleased to grant four months' furlough to Mr W Mackay, Ex Engr.
Mr Rollo, Assist Engr, is appointed to take charge of the Merwara Irrigation Div during the absence of Mr Culcheth.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Capt A E Ward, Assist Engr, is appointed to officiate as Exec Engr of the Agra Div, Mily Works, during the absence of Capt Turner, Exec Engr.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from despatch from the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State for India, dated the 27th Feb 1879, is published for general information:—

"The Government of Madras having raised the question of the date from which the promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major of a Surgeon who fails to pass the necessary examination within 12 years from the date of his first commission, I have decided that in such a case the date upon which the officer subsequently does pass the examination shall be the date of promotion."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th May 1879.

1 No 933 J Gouldsworthy having joined is taken on the strength of the Regiment from this date.
2 No 153 Bugle Major Easton will revert to his original position as Serjeant at his own request.
3 No 933 Vol J Gouldsworthy is appointed Bugle Major vice Easton resigned that post.
4 Members of the Corps visiting the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evening next are requested to wear white uniform.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
[Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England],
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is Rupee. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—April 2nd, at Melbourne, John Campbell Douglas, youngest son of the late John Campbell Douglas, of Mains, Dumbartonshire, N. B., aged 24 years.
HIGGS—May 14th, at Byculla, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. George A. Higgs, aged 76 years. The funeral will take place this evening at Sewree [at 5-30 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURN—May 5th, at Hingoli, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. A. Burn, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.
GARNER—April 26th, at Rangoon, the wife of Store Sergant J. Garner, of a daughter.
GUNNING—April 30th, at Port Blair, the wife of Major J. C. Gunning, M. S. C., of a son.
GUBBINS—May 9th, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Gubbins, Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, H. C., of a son.
GRATTAN—May 9th, at "The Retreat," Murree, the wife of O'Donnel C. Grattan, Esq. 8th "The King's" Regiment, of a son.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

The rumours that have been flying about Western India for the past few months to the effect that a certain clique of Poona Brahmins were attempting something more than the mere talking and writing of sedition have now apparently received ample confirmation. The incendiary fires that occurred in that city on Tuesday night point to something much more dangerous than the mere efforts of half-starved roving bands of ignorant dacoits to obtain a precarious living by robbery and plunder, and we have now evidently to deal with a description of underhand plot and intrigue, that however contemptible may, if not properly and promptly checked and punished cause,—in the present condition of the country,—very great trouble and loss. The rumours to which we refer ascribed to certain members of the Brahmin community of Poona a ridiculous ambition on their part to renew in Western India those tactics by which Sivajee in days gone bye succeeded eventually in sapping the power of the then mighty Mogul Empire. Predatory bands, at first small and insignificant in numbers, began to rove about the districts, but soon so increased in boldness and in power that they brought anarchy upon ever extending tracts of country and succeeded at last in establishing the famous and dreaded Maratha system of wholesale plundering, by means of mighty armies. The foolish Brahmins of Poona, who have been educated by ourselves up to a ridiculous conception of their own capacities and importance think, it is said, to repeat in the nineteenth century and against British power the events that, although possible, were even wonderful two hundred years ago. Hitherto, of course, we could afford to laugh at the inflated notions of these insignificant and despicable descendants of the men who advised and schemed Baji Rao on to ruin, but recently a long series of famine years have filled the country with half-starved and desperate people only too ready to listen to the insidious whisperings of the plotters we refer to, who, too cowardly themselves to venture on bold measures, are ready enough to instigate others on to a desperate course. The fires on Tuesday night will, it is to be hoped, put an end to all this. There can now be no doubt whatever that the dacoits have abettors among a higher and more cunning class than they themselves are drawn from, and the sooner the angry attention of the British Government is directed towards that class the better. A few days ago, when detailing the movements of troops then leaving Poona for the districts, we mentioned that the inhabitants of the city were alarmed that in the absence of the soldiers the dacoits might pay the town itself a visit. The European barracks, it is said, are too far away to permit of the British troops rendering prompt enough assistance in the event of an attack. These fears on the part of the people it will now be seen were not entirely without foundation, but doubtless during to-day reassuring measures will be taken. Our readers will find the buildings that have been fired detailed in our telegraphic column. They are situated in widely separated parts of the station, and from the fact that they were all set fire to simultaneously, it is clear that the movement was carefully planned, and evidently as carefully carried out—for as yet we have not heard that any of the incendiaries have been arrested. We defer further comments upon this most disagreeable news until the fuller particulars which we have asked for are received, and in the meantime can only hope that active measures will be taken to bring to book the real instigators, who will probably be found among the servants of Government itself. Of course it would be a mistake to under-estimate the gravity of these events. For years past it has been notorious among those who know the districts, that disloyal feelings more or less prevail throughout the Maratha country,—feelings that, as we have said, have their chief centre in the Maratha capital itself, and that are fostered mainly by a class, whom we have only loaded with benefits, to see them take the first opportunity to stir up trouble—and possibly civil war throughout the land. We must face the situation firmly,—there is nothing to be alarmed about, provided we meet the case in the only proper manner—that is, by laying a prompt, heavy and unhesitating hand upon the offenders. Some men must lie under suspicion—it is always so in India although there may not be actual proof against them; and in a dangerous time like the present the usual guards by which the law protects the people from oppression must be put on one side and these suspected parties arrested everywhere. A little martial law would do Poona and its Brahmins a great deal of good, while in the interests of the country at large the dacoiting gentlemen themselves ought to receive but short shrift The Mutiny attained its dangerous proportions mainly because we ignored the efforts that were then at the beginning made to stir up disturbances throughout the land. The mysterious incendiary fires that in these days lighted up the country, received but little attention, and were disregarded until it was too late. There must be no mistake of that sort in Poona now, and we trust that already the guilty men are beginning to tremble at their work.

Elsewhere will be found a detailed account of the robberies that were the day before yesterday perpetrated on the other side of the harbour, from which it will be seen that the men implicated are most desperate and dangerous characters. We trust that Government will take the promptest measures to protect the defenceless people of the villages who are now we learn—over wide districts naturally—in a state of consternation and panic. What is required above all things is a few regiments of cavalry. The one regiment—the Poona Horse—now on this service is quite insufficient for the work of guarding extensive districts, and to nip the evil in the bud we should hear of not one, but several cavalry corps being detailed for the duty. At Secunderabad within easy reach by rail are the Hyderabad Contingent cavalry over 800 strong, and a regiment of Madras Light Horse, of about 400 sabres, besides the 12th Lancers of the British service, so that in a comparatively short period it would be possible to concentrate a body of horsemen quite large enough to rapidly restore the country to peace. There is nothing that these dacoiting gentlemen fear so much as a few well mounted troopers and with numerous parties of the latter about the former would soon disappear.

The story of the Rumpa disorders in the Godavery district of the Madras Presidency is nothing perhaps for any administration to be very proud of. In March, or February last, some new imposts under the Abkari Act were inflicted upon the inhabitants of Rumpa, a people who were much averse to the change. Whoever forced unwelcome measures on the population of Rumpa—the district authorities or the contractors—ought to have considered the geographical and climatic character of the district, with the natural advantages enjoyed by its people before irritating the inhabitants into a state of insurrection which would have by and by to be suppressed. Because Rumpa is a jungly place, celebrated for fever, and the thickly wooded hills, around it afford a perfectly secure refuge to the natives of that part of India whenever they are disposed to make themselves outlaws. Troops cannot reach them in their leafy fastnesses, and the only effect of sending soldiers into the jungles of the country is to fill the hospitals with the sick. The people themselves suffer severely from fever, but in their case, as in the case of all the tribes of the hilly country about the Godavery, the fever takes the form of a chronic ailment which does not involve utter prostration as in that of strangers or unacclimatised persons—Europeans or natives. Thus the Rumpa people have an immense advantage over those sent out against them, for they can keep their health tolerably well in the worst jungles, and they can go where none can follow them. The Rumpas and their friends in the surrounding hills were doubtless well aware of their natural advantages when they murdered three policemen as a practical protest against the Abkari impositions. And not content with this, they appear to have menaced a police station, and to have surrounded in some unaccountable manner a strong party of police constables and some European district officers in charge. Upon this occurring a sensational telegram reached Madras to the effect that there was a serious disturbance imminent, and troops were demanded in such urgent accents that a regiment was despatched to Godavery that very day. The Governor of Madras was absent at the time, and the story goes that the Duke of Buckingham would have taken a calmer view of the situation had he been present; but this is hardly reasonable since it was clearly the only course open to Government to promptly meet a demand for troops when the demand came from a district official and was described as most urgent. The district official in question must have taken a far more serious view of the matter than there was any real occasion for, because half the regiment sent was shortly returned to Madras, and the other half is reported to have had no employment found for it, as might have been foreseen. In the meantime the insurrectionists and their friends in the neighbouring jungles and hills have amused themselves by occasionally killing and robbing stray policemen, and by making both the soldiers and the police look exceedingly foolish. There can be no doubt that they will continue this game until they get tired of it, or until the ringleaders, who have now placed their necks in a noose, are captured. The advantages of local knowledge of the jungles which the Rumpa people and their friends possess enables them to travel long distances unperceived, and to turn up at unexpected places, while all the movements of the military and police are made well known to them by their spies. It is in this way that we have from time to time heard of police outpost stations being attacked and of the two or three constables in charge having been robbed and murdered by the outlaws.

It appears to us that neither military or police can be of much service in warfare, if warfare it can be called, of this description. Soldiers, accustomed to act in large bodies, and on open grounds, are absolutely useless. And it is said of the police that their weapons are of some old pattern of muzzle loading carbine which does not render them much superior to the enemy with his bows and arrows. Evidently, to suppress disturbances of the Rumpa kind, the police should be composed of the local hillmen, if only with a view to a knowledge of the hiding places to which their insurrectionary compatriots are wont to betake themselves. We hear that previously to the introduction of a regular police in the Madras Presidency, there was actually such a force as we described and which answered all the purposes required of it satisfactorily. Considering the long extent of hilly, feverish country which the Madras Government has to look after, and which extends all the way from Godavery to Ganjam it is strange that no effort seems to be made to reorganise a local police of the hillmen themselves for purposes of order. There could be no difficulty in this because the tribes who are now causing all the trouble are miserably poor and, like all natives, eager to obtain any little authority under Government with rupees. In their own country they would doubtless serve Government well, while from their knowledge of localities and of the inhabitants it would be quite impossible for ringleaders in such demonstrations as that at Rumpa, to escape them for ten days. It is, indeed, reported that the Secretary of State contemplates the reorganisation of the Indian police *in toto*, and if this is the fact Lord Cranbrook would only act prudently in making special arrangements for the care of all that jungly feverish range of hills which stretches from the Godavery to the Mahanuddy, and in which the ordinary police constable is always at a disadvantage.

The latest intelligence about Rumpa, as we gather it from the Madras papers is, that "cartloads of sick" are coming in from that place to Rajahmundry. This news is doubtless an exaggeration; the expression conveys as much but we imagine that if anything could be considered specially calculated to encourage the Rumpas in their outlawry it would be the spectacle of their pursuers succumbing "by "cart loads" to the malarious influences of their native jungles. Fortunately the Rumpas have had considerable annoyance at the hands of the police of late and may be shortly expected to weary of playing Will-o'-the-Wisp in the jungles whilst their fields, such as they are, remain uncultivated,—otherwise, and by simply holding out long enough upon a diet of roots and similar jungle produce, they could enjoy the sublime spectacle of the last "cart "load" of the enemy *en route* to the hospital. And it is satisfactory to learn that a few of the ringleaders have been betrayed, or have given themselves up. If no sentimental considerations are allowed to stand in the way of the gallows an example calculated to impress the Rumpas for some time to come might be made of these men who are quite undeserving of pity. Whatever the justice or the injustice of the Akbari impositions which are described as the origin of the demonstration may have been, there can be no excuse for the barbarous sacrifice of three police constables to the Rumpas deity. The constables must be avenged and the murderers ought to be executed, for the sake of an impression, upon the spot where their crime was committed. But we have said, and repeat it again, that disturbances of the description referred to will be always likely to occur and will be invariably of a tedious character, involving waste of money and prestige, until a local police of composed of some hillmen and Rumpas themselves are enrolled to keep order and to make the law respected among the rest of them.

According to a private telegram published yesterday by the *Times of India*—which newspaper has apparently lent itself to the efforts that have been made by a few interested parties to give a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TERRIBLE INCENDIARY FIRES AT POONA.

POONA, MAY 14.

The Government High School, the Boodwar Palace, all the City Law Courts, the Post Office, the Police Office, and about 50 private houses were totally destroyed by fire last night, the work of incendiaries. The fire was got under, but not subdued at 12 noon to-day.

The troops gave valuable assistance.

Disloyal Brahmins are suspected to be acting in connection with the dacoits.

Major Trueman and Messrs. Richardson and Plunkett, Magistrates, were in the streets all night, and Dr. Frazer, Railway Magistrate, came this morning.

POONA, MAY, 14, 9 P.M.

Great fear and consternation prevail, here. The Collector, Mr. Moore, Major Daniell, Superintendent of Police, arrived here by the 2 o'clock train to-day, and went at once to the scene of the conflagration. The fires are still raging. The Highlanders and the 4th Rifles are hard at work.

Messrs. Richardson, Plunkett, Trueman, Frazer, Britten, and Trenn continue their exertions.

All the jaghirdars' and inamdars' records are burnt.

Besides the Visram Bagh and Boodwar Palaces, the Dhunidheraz Palace is totally destroyed.

GREAT STORM AT POONA.

POONA, MAY 14, 10 P.M.

At 7 o'clock this evening, an exceedingly violent storm broke over Poona, when heavy rain fell, accompanied with vivid lightning, and loud thunder. It lasted one hour.

THE DEBATE UPON THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

THE SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM OF THE BRITISH ARMY

SPECIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The debate upon the Royal prerogative has completely collapsed. Sir Stafford Northcote explained to the House that the private telegrams of the Viceroy to the Queen, about which some excitement had arisen, owing to Mr. Forbes' of the *Daily News*, recent statements, merely and solely referred to the military movements of the forces upon Kabul. The Queen's reply to the Viceroy had previously been submitted to the Cabinet. The Queen's private letter to Lady Frere merely expressed Her Majesty's sympathy.

A Special Commission has been appointed to enquire into, and to report upon the short service and reserves system of the British Army; also upon efficacy of the localisation scheme as at present existing.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

IBRAHIM KHAN.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The latest report from Kabul is, that Ibrahim Khan is only ill in prison, and not dead.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH YAKUB KHAN.

LAHORE, MAY 14.

Disturbances are reported to have broken out in Kabul. Government must probably guarantee Yakub Khan's throne.

FAMINE IN CASHMERE.

Only two or three weeks' stock of grain remain in Cashmere. Obstacles have been placed in the way of transport, and the people are dying in hundreds of starvation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COTTON IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question in the Commons, and Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the Lords, said the Government had intentionally made the instructions to the Viceroy relative to the remission of the cotton import duties confidential, thus avoiding the necessity of posting them in the Council room a week beforehand. The Viceregal Council were in nowise committed (*sic*).

MR. DILLWYN'S MOTION.

Mr. Dillwyn's amended proposal was opposed in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington. Sir Stafford Northcote defended the conduct of the Queen, which he maintained had been perfectly in accordance with the constitution. The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate for a week.

Mr. W. Taylour Thomson, British Minister at Teheran, has retired.

Consols 98¾.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MAY, 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khedive, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5½

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-9

8¼ lbs. do. 6-7½

40s. Mule Twist 0-9½

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7¼

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78

4½ per cent. do. 78

3 per cent. Consols for account 98⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 114½

Bar Silver 50½

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 14.

CANNANORE, 4-15 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. Fall of rain 27 cents.

MANGALORE, 6 p.m.—Weather 13th morning fair, evening cloudy, wind N. E., S. W.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 89; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W., cloudy, thermometer 90.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 7 3-16 to 7-32d. per Re.	
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 7-16-d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·04½.	,,
	,, ,,		

It being considered necessary to strengthen the military force at Thana, a detachment of H. M's. 9th Regiment of Native Infantry left Bombay on Tuesday evening for that town.

We hear that the statement in the Kurrachee *Beacon* that Colonel Lambert, the Collector of that place, has applied for a bonus of three years' salary, is without foundation.

Our (*Civil and Military Gazette*) special correspondent at Gundamuck, telegraphing on Thursday night, says that General Sir Samuel Browne and the Envoy, Major Cavagnari, received and returned the visit of Amir Yakub Khan, on the afternoon of that day. The Amir was received with a royal salute. General Daud Shah, Mustapha Habibulla, and Hashim Khan, accompanied the Amir. The special correspondents at Gundamuck—of whom, so far as we can gather, there were only two, supposing General Vaughan of the *Times* to have been there—were also invited for presentation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper points out that the large military station of Meerut is "left entirely without the services of a Veterinary Surgeon." He writes:—"The Veterinary Surgeon of the 16th Hussars left for England sick, some days ago, and the Veterinary Surgeon of the Horse Artillery has been sent to Umballa to do duty for a junior officer. With glanders and farcy steadily making their way through the Punjab and N.-W. P., these facts needs no comment."

THE *Pioneer*:—The death of the Akhund of Swat has much disturbed the chiefs of that country, who see before them for settlement the question of temporal and religious power, which probably will not be settled without bloodshed. The eldest son of the late Akhund, Faquir Mian, is by no means a religious devotee after the pattern of his father, and has already declared that to him belongs not only the power to rule spiritually over all the clans, but the actual chiefship of Swat. With this belief in his own rights he has demanded that land revenue shall be paid to him, but the sturdy Swatis will not yield to such an innovation. The younger son of the Akhund is far more subtle in his search for power. He has practised for some time the most pronounced asceticism, and is framing his life according to the fanatic ideas of the most bigoted Mahommedans. A correspondent says "he is but of little account now, but in time may develop the odour of sanctity;" and as from other sources it appears that he hopes to assassinate his brother Mian, he may be said to be well on the road to success. There is no truth that a third claimant, named Faquir, aspires to the Akhundship. A man of that name formerly resided in the Peshawar District, but he crossed over and settled at Gundao, a few miles from Fort Michni, and his influence among the Mohmunds has since been used against the British. He is a clever juggler, and by tricks of sleight of hand has worked upon the superstition of the savages, who look upon his performances as miracles. He is just now busy stirring up the Mohmunds to make raids upon our posts, and perhaps the affair at Kam-Daka may have been due to his manœuvres.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear from Meerut that a severe outbreak of cholera has taken place in the 15th Hussars since its return from Kandahar, and that some facts connected with the attack are worthy of note. It seems the regiment left Shershah by train on the 23rd, arriving at Meerut on the 25th, and that 60 hours afterwards there were several men seized, most of the cases (8 out of 10 attacked) proving fatal. No fewer than seven of the men belonged to one (B) troop who all travelled in the same carriage, a third class one, boarded up to the roof. One man was attacked in hospital, and another was attacked who had not been on service, but belonged to this B troop and had frequent intercourse with his comrades after their return. It is considered extremely probable (and the facts would just coincide) that the fatal carriage had been used for the conveyance of cholera-stricken pilgrims from Hurdwar to the Punjab, and had been then used for the conveyance of the regiment from Shershah to Meerut. We believe an investigation into the circumstances is being made by the local authorities, and it should be full and searching. For if the surmises in the present case are correct, *viz.*, that the troops were infected through being conveyed in a carriage that had contained pilgrims returning from Hurdwar, a most serious danger to the public has been discovered, and no effort should be spared to prevent a recurrence of such a fatal mistake. The question of abolishing these great fairs is well worthy the consideration of Government, and we believe it will be found that the great mass of the people would not be unwilling to see the custom done away with; the only people likely to protest being those directly interested, *viz.*, the Brahmins and others of the religious sects who prey on the unfortunate pilgrims.

A CEYLON paper says—Captain Neville Hayne, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, immediately upon reading the announcement that Colonel Clarke, Commanding the 57th Regt., had been appointed a Brigadier General at the Cape, telegraphed to him applying for an appointment on the Staff. Owing to the time occupied in the transmission of a message from Colombo to Natal, and also to the fact that it would have to be despatched to the head-quarters of Colonel Clarke, Captain Hayne has not yet received any answer; but his earnest wish to take part in the campaign is one that is to be highly commended, and we trust that, although his services as Aide-de-Camp would be greatly missed by His Excellency, and his absence from Ceylon would be much regretted, he will nevertheless be able to time fortunately for the receipt of instructions from the Cape to proceed there, and the necessary leave from Sir James Longden to go on the active duty he so ardently desires.

THE *Ceylon Times*—There is a general feeling of satisfaction amongst all members of the Church of England in the island, at the fact that the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Colombo has resulted in the healing-up of the differences between his lordship and the clergy of the Church Missionary Society. "Peace and good will," there is reason to believe, will now prevail amongst the members of the Established Church. So complete is the reconciliation of the Bishop and the Church Missionary Clergy, that several of the latter are now serving on Committees nominated at the recent Conference for the arrangement of the Church work of the Diocese. One of their body has also been appointed a member of their Council which is to constitute the Chapter of the new Cathedral, with a Dean at its head.

THE Sind issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette* gives a graphic account of the violent hailstorm which burst over Hala on the 5th inst., which commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, coming up from the north-west with a strong wind and preceded by a heavy dust storm. On the first burst the hailstones were in form like flattened cones with central belt of snow-like ice and the outer belts of clear ice. After the first fall of hail and rain the storm swept to the south. There was a short lull, when the storm working in a circle again broke over Hala. Thunder and lightning were now continuous, and a fall of enormous hailstones took place. These were spherical in shape and as large as an ordinary hen's egg. The storm continued for one hour and a half and went off towards north-east.

REGARDING the interference of Generals at the front with Press correspondents and Press messages, the *Englishman* writes:—Are the military servants of the Crown taking advantage of the position of quasi-independence which the exigencies of the hour have conferred on them, not only to perpetrate a series of disgraceful frauds upon the public, but to traverse the wishes of the Government of India; or does Lord Lytton endorse their laches? In default of a satisfactory reply to this question, not only all possibility of defending the Government from the charge of dishonesty, but all ground for reticence on the subject, must cease. As far as the mere tampering with telegraphic communications is concerned, the matter is one for the public even more than for ourselves. The public has a right to the fullest and the prompt-est information that can be given it regarding the conduct of its military servants. For those servants to cut the wires in order to hide their unworthiness, even for a day, is a violation of that right, as pregnant with danger as it is insulting to the country they serve. A ministry that should be so wanting in principle and political acumen as to countenance it, would pronounce itself capable of any crime or any stupidity, and a people which should tolerate such a ministry would deserve any calamity that might result from their blindness to their own interests.

THE Rev. Thomas C. Cole, the Church of England pastor in charge of the Malvern and Oakleigh districts, Victoria, committed suicide in a shocking manner. At the rear of the house in which he was residing is a stack of wood of unusual dimensions, and he seems to have climbed on to the top of it, and in the centre removed a sufficient quantity of wood to enable him to descend into the space which the timber had previously occupied. He then appears to have placed a silk handkerchief tied together at the ends round his neck, and then with a piece of wood formed a tourniquet, so to speak, and firmly twisted up the handkerchief until asphyxia occurred. The rev. gentleman had been suffering from melancholia, and was under the surveillance of his friends, but it was not considered necessary to place him under actual restraint.

"T. T." writes in *Truth*:—The public will regret to hear that Mrs. Rousby died on Saturday last at Wiesbaden. Some years ago she made her *début* in London in a piece of Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "Twixt Axe and Crown." She never was a great actress, but she acted fairly well, and took the town by storm as "the beautiful Mrs. Rousby." Painters painted her, photographers photographed her, and song makers dedicated songs to her. She was the daughter of a gentleman who is a brother of an Irish Judge. When still almost a child she had married Mr. Rousby, an actor of some talent. Her health broke down a year or two ago, and her last appearance in London was in a play which led to the sensational trial of Rousby *v.* Bandmann.

ONE of the most extraordinary escapes from death ever recorded occurred on Easter Monday to an aeronaut, named L'Estrange, at Melbourne. In the presence of thousands of spectators he made an ascent from the Agricultural Grounds on the St. Kilda road, in the balloon Aurora, the same, it is said, which was used to convey despatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three-quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side, but the parachute came into play, and instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it came down in a zig-zag course, and finally struck a tree in the Government Domain, thus breaking the fall, and L'Estrange reached the ground half stunned, but alive. The excitement when the balloon came down was intense. Women screamed and fainted, some fell on their knees with their hands clasped in prayer, while hundreds of men rushed into the Government Domain expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment they discovered L'Estrange alive, and almost unhurt. The escape was certainly one of the most marvellous on record. The balloon used was an old one, and L'Estrange patched up some rents in the morning, but the direct cause of the catastrophe was the inexperience of the aeronaut, who did not allow for the great expansion of gas consequent upon his rapid ascent. L'Estrange is a good deal bruised, and he has sprained his right arm, but he is in high spirits, and talks of making another ascent if he can patch up the Aurora, or obtain a substitute.

DARING DACOITIES IN THE PANVEL TALUKA.

TERROR-STRICKEN at the despatch of a body of the Poona Horse under Captain Westmacott from the police camp at Tallegaon, a band of dacoits, numbering between 150 and 200 persons, crossed over the Ghauts into the Panvel Taluka, in which they have been committing depredations without let or hindrance either from the inhabitants or from the police, if there were any.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the 10th inst., they made their appearance at Nira, about eight miles from Panvel on the other side of Bombay Harbour, and looted some ten houses in which they got from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. This village contains some sixty houses in all, occupied chiefly by poor cultivators; but singular as the statement might appear, there is not a single policeman posted in the village to protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants. The ten houses looted were known to be those of sowcars and other well-to-do persons. The dacoits encountered little or no opposition, and therefore had no occasion to practise violence upon any of the residents except two—these were a goldsmith named Narayen Sonar, who received a hatchet cut in the forehead; and Mahaderao Mookasey, an inamdar, who received some sword cuts about his person.

About the same hour the following evening, that is, Sunday the 11th instant, they proceeded to Chickla, a neighbouring village, to which the intelligence of their doings at Nira had preceded them. Most of the inhabitants, being forewarned, had secreted their valuables before the arrival of the dacoits, who therefore were unable to collect more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 at Chickla. But they had more weighty work on hand that evening; and being intent thereupon, they left the village without further molestation to the inhabitants.

The dacoits seemed to have bent all their energies towards the village of Pullusphe, where a rich sowcar is known to reside, namely Appa Sahib, a son of Gunnesh Sadashew Ojay, late Dewan to Khanderao, Gaikwar of Baroda. A grand wedding was known to come off on Sunday the 18th inst. at Appa Sahib's house, and relatives and friends, loaded with jewels and other valuable property, had collected there from far and near. The intelligence department of the dacoits thus appears to have been in an efficient state at any rate, and they were determined not to allow the grass to grow under their feet. Accordingly about half-past 10 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst., they surrounded the house of Appa Sahib. He is the holder of a jaghir at Pullusphe, of the value of about Rs. 3,000, which was bestowed upon his father by the British Government for services rendered at the time of the Mutiny in 1857; and about fifteen sepoys connected with the jaghir were that night on guard at his house inside a large compound surrounding it. The dacoits, selecting the weakest part of the premises, broke open a gate in the rear. A sepoy named Gunnoo, who was on duty at the house, fired, wounding one of the dacoits. Gunnoo soon received a return bullet in his leg and was disabled upon the spot. Another of the sepoys also received a bullet wound, while two Purdasees named Sabhasing and Doosy, who made a desperate resistance, were vigorously attacked by the dacoits with swords, each of them receiving as many as six and seven wounds before they finally surrendered themselves. They were removed the following morning to the Panvel Hospital, where they now lie in a precarious state. Having overpowered the outer guard of sepoys, from 70 to 80 dacoits, armed with rifles, remained outside the house to prevent a surprise by the villagers, while about 30 or 40 of them, armed with swords and daggers, effected an entrance into the house. The dacoits outside the house fired several rounds of ammunition to scare away any of the villagers who might intend to raise a hue and cry. A few daring spirits in the village, armed with rifles, appeared notwithstanding near the house and fired several shots in the hope of disconcerting the plunderers. Unfortunately, at this moment, Appa Sahib, the owner of the house, fell into the hands of the dacoits. Holding him by the *shendi*, *i. e.* the hair of the head, they took him to a window on the upper story; and presenting a pistol to his forehead, required him to beg the people outside the house to disperse quietly, with the alternative of receiving a bullet into his head. This had the desired effect upon poor Appa Sahob; he saw all resistance was futile; and at his earnest solicitation, the villagers at once dispersed, leaving the dacoits undisturbed in their work of plunder. The latter were then about to enter a room in which all the women and children had sought shelter. A Brahmin of the house, who opposed their progress, had his left arm nearly cut off. The dacoits questioned the wife of Tattia Sahib, brother of Appa Sahib, who was at the time in Bombay, where her husband was, when she stated he was in Bombay. Not satisfied with the answer, they caught hold of his daughter, a child about two years of age, and pretended to fire a pistol at her in order to intimidate the mother into a confession as to her husband's place of concealment. Having in some way or other satisfied themselves that Tattia Sabib was not on the premises, they let the little girl go with her life. All the women and children had their ornaments removed from them with as little violence as was practicable under the circumstances. The servants of the house who made any show of resistance or interference were severely maltreated. Appa Sahib was then accosted in the fashion of Dick Turpin—"your purse or your life." Presenting a loaded pistol to his forehead, and handing him a lighted candle, the dacoits required him to show them the places where any valuable property was concealed in the house. An iron safe was unburdened of its contents; and jewels, cash, currency notes, and silver vessels, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 75,000, fell into the hands of the dacoits. Their carkuns, *i. e.*, clerks, next set to work, and lists were made out of the plundered property. A burly person, evidently wielding authority over them, then gave the word to march; and about 3 a. m. the dacoits made off with the plunder, asking Appa Sahib to give his brother, Tattia Sahib, their compliments. They are supposed to have gone in the direction of Calleh Khind, a dense jungle some three or four miles in extent.

The chief men of Pullusphe, Sirdar, Bélapur, and other villages have left their homes to seek shelter elsewhere. The whole of the police force in the Panvel Talooka musters, we are told, only 55 men, including three officers; and being scattered over a number of villages, are of course powerless to afford the inhabitants any protection from a band of dacoits.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Riflemen Form	M. W Balfe.
Overture	La Figlia Del Reggimento	Donizetti.
Selection	Lucretia Borgia	Donizetti.
Waltz	Die Industriellen	Strauss.
Polka	Kutschke	
Galop	Feldjager	Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Janni as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

A FAST PASSAGE.—The Hall Line Steamer Wistow Hall, Captain Collin, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having made the passage in 23 and a half days, including all stoppages.

POOR-BOX.—The Second Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 50 from Adamjee Peerbhoy, contributed towards the funds of the Girgaon Police Court poor-box.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Mirza Achar Khan was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb on being adjudged guilty of quitting a G. I. P. Railway carriage while the train was in motion.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Din Mahomed Jooma, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for committing an assault against the person of Dhondee, woman, with intent to outrage her modesty.

GAMBLERS.—Toolsiram Jadowjee and six others were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longdon, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Hanooman Lane. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, five others Rs. 10 each, and the other Rs. 5.

EXECUTION.—Ameen Tyeb *alias* Ahmed Tyeb, who was convicted and sentenced to death at the last Orimial Sessions of the High Court for murder, by causing the death of Dadoo Shaik Emsum on the 6th March last, will pay the extreme penalty of the law this morning between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Umharkadi.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.—Yesterday a Hindu merchant, named Shewjee Khairaz, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of giving false information on the 6th instant to a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of Shaik Abdool Kadur, Nagoo Meera, Kos Mahomed, and Chuppa Chewan. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—It appears that defendant went to the Mahim police station, and gave information to Mr. Inspector McDermott that he was waylaid and assaulted by the four men abovementioned, and that during the assault they robbed him of a currency note for Rs. 100. The parties were arrested by the police, and upon enquiry it was discovered that no such assault had taken place or money lost, and that it was a vexatious charge got up by the defendant to injure the four men, as they had not paid defendant certain amounts due by them to defendant. He was fined Rs. 500, or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THE great "World Circus" has been the astonishment of all who have witnessed it during its stay in Bombay; and as it is announced that its days are numbered, those who are desirous of witnessing this "mammoth combination" once more should not delay putting in their appearance.

MORE DACOITIES.

ON Saturday last a dacoity took place at the village of Alligaon, taluka Sirur, where we understand that a Bunian's house was plundered, and booty amounting to about one thousand five hundred rupees was carried away. The dacoits are said to be one hundred and fifty in number, well armed with guns and swords and other dangerous weapons. Another dacoity took place on the above date at the village of Pullusphi, Zillah Thana, in the house of Sitaram Punt Oojay, and booty to the extent of one lac and twenty-five thousand rupees was carried away. We understand that these dacoits have severely wounded some of the inmates of the house. It is said that the dacoits were two hundred in number, well armed.—*Poona Observer*.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST night, Mr. Jack's company at the Grant Road Theatre produced the New Magdalens for the second time. To-night they repeat East Lynne, in which Miss Firmin appears to great advantage, and on Friday night Mr. John Jack will appear in his great character of Falstaff. The American and Canadian papers speak very highly of Mr. Jack's impersonation of the "Fat Knight." Amongst the many tributes which Mr. Jack has received to his success in this character is the following:—

Government House, Ottawa, November 25, 1872.

SIR,—I have been desired by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, to convey to you the expressions of gratification he experienced in witnessing your talented rendering of the character of "Sir John Falstaff," in the play of "King Henry IV." May I also request you to thank Miss Firmin and those who so well and ably supported yourself and her for the pleasure which they afforded their Excellencies, by the able manner in which they filled their several parts. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. C. FLETCHER,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

John Jack, Esq., Russell House, Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be presented to the shareholders at the fifteenth annual general meeting of the Company, on the 15th May.

The Directors now submit to the shareholders the usual statement of accounts for the past year, ending the 31st March 1879.

The stock has been taken under the superintendence of the manager, Mr. Cameron, and valued upon the same principle as in previous years.

The result of the year's trading is that we have made a net profit of Rs. 1,55,582-13-9, of which Rs. 13,820-4-6 have been applied to the reduction of the value of the property and plant as they stand in the Company's books, and Rs. 20,000 have been carried as usual to the credit of the Fire Insurance Fund, and invested in Goverment Securities. This leaves a balance of Rs. 1,21,762-9-3 available for division among the shareholders, and out of this the directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the shares. The result of the year's trading cannot be considered otherwise than satisfactory, for the total sales during the year amount to Rs. 11,80,000, which shows an increase of about Rs. 58,000 as compared with the business done last year.

It will not escape the attention of the shareholders that notwithstanding this increase of business the net profits earned are perceptibly less than last year; but the explanation is not far to seek. There has been a loss in exchange of Rs. 1,18,791-6-9, against a similar loss of Rs. 504-3-4 in the year ending 31st March 1878. In times such as Bombay has recently gone through, and in face of the competition with which the Company has to contend, it is impossible to increase prices so as to neutralise this difference of exchange, and a great part of it therefore falls upon the Company as actual loss.

The Fort premises again have brought in this year a rental of Rs. 4,250 only, against Rs. 8,100 received from the same source last year; and there has been a further loss of about Rs. 1,000 paid for quarters for the assistants employed in the Fort shop. The Fort assistants formerly lived on the top floor of the Company's building, but since the High Court has been built and the breeze cut off this floor has become uninhabitable, and the directors have been compelled to provide quarters outside.

The charges also for advertising, stationary, and salaries are appreciably higher than heretofore, but this cannot be counted as loss, for an increase in such charges is the necessary concomitant, and partly the cause, of the increase in the Company's business.

The shareholders will be asked to re-elect Mr. Cormack and Mr. Moorhouse, the present auditors of the Company, and also to elect a director in the place of Mr. Prescot, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

WARRE PRESCOT, Chairman.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 6th May.

IN Madras general prospects remain fair. The usual early showers of rain have fallen in parts of Mysore and are expected in others; the *vaisak* rice crop is in good condition. In the Bombay Presidency rain fell in the Southern Maratha Districts and in Kurrachee; preparations for the monsoon crop are in active progress. The harvest in the Central Provinces has been completed everywhere except in the Sangor and Mandla districts; ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced in places. Ploughing continues in Berer. The state of things in Rajputana is on the whole satisfactory. In Central India prices are rising. Good rain has fallen in many places in Estern, North-Eastern and Central Bengal; rain is generally needed and where there has been none the crops are suffering much and cultivation has stopped; prices are very high and are rising in some districts; small-pox is said to be very widely epidemic and cholera continues. In Assam the early rains have set in and cultivation is going on satisfactorily. The general health of British Burma is good; small-pox is prevalent in places and cattle disease exist in two districts. The weather in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been season able; foot-and-mouth disease has appeared among cattle. In the Punjab the harvest is progressing, choleta is reported from seven out of the eleven districts which the returns comprise.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 3rd May there were 233 deaths registered in Calcutta giving a death-rate of 28·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week the number of deaths was 244, and the death-rate 29·6 per thousand. There were 31 deaths from small-pox, 42 from cholera, 69 from fever, 14 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—2 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 152 Hindus, 71 Muhammadans, and one of other races. The most unhealthy ward in the town was Colootla, with a death-rate of 42·3 per thousand, and there were no deaths in either the Park Street or Waterloo Street Ward.—*Englishman*.

DARING ROBBERY ON THE BACK-WATER.—We learn that one or two Patters with their females, belonging to some place in Travancore, were proceeding in a boat to some neighbouring village, when they were attacked in the vicinity of Palliport by a gang of robbers. All the ready cash they could find in the boat and the jewels on the persons of the women were carried away. It would appear that the women put up their hands to their ears when their jewels were demanded. The ruffians drew out their knives and slashed away at the fingers and wrists of the poor women, and tore away the ear-ornaments. Outrages of this nature on the back-water are very uncommon in these days, but apparently there are some bad characters about, and it is to be hoped that they would be apprehended and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.—*Spectator*.

CUSTOMS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 49 (*b*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any of the undermentioned foreign ports in India; and in exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to prohibit at all customs ports the trans-shipment of goods liable to customs duties on importation, when such goods are destined for any of the said foreign ports in India; and in exercise of the power conferred by section 111 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to prohibit the shipment for exportation to any of the said foreign ports in India of warehoused goods in respect of which payment of drawback and trans-shipment are hereby prohibited under sections 49 and 134 of the said Act, respectively.

List of the foreign ports to which this notification applies:—

In Cutch.

Jakhawu.
Kotesahur.
Lakhpat.
Mandvi.
Mundra.
Rohar.
Tuna.

In Kathiawar.

Beri.
Bhersi.
Chorward.
Jafarabad.
Jinjura.
Joria.
Kathiwadar.
Madhavpur.
Mahuwa.
Mangrol.
Miani.
Nawabandar (under Junagarh).
Nawabander (under Nawanagar).
Nawi-bandar.
Pimpawao.
Porbandar.
Satya.
Sandirai.
Sutrapara.
Talaja.
Verawal.
Wawanya.

Foreign European Port, Diu.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY RACES FOR 1880.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

1st Race.—"The Western India Turf Club Cup." Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous Season to carry 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens of the Season allowed 5 lbs. of the day 7 lbs. R. C. and a distance.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 20
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 40
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 60
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

2nd Race.—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 750. For all Horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of one Season, 3 lbs.; two or more Seasons, 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lb. 1½ Mile.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 20
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 40
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 60
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

3rd Race.—"The Derby." Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winner before the meeting 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. 1½ Mile.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 20
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 40
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 60
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

4th Race.—"The Auction Stakes." Rs. 300. For all Horses. The Winner to be put up to Auction after the Race; any surplus over the selling price to go to the Fund. Price Rs. 700 to carry 7 stones, and 4 lbs. to be added for every Rs. 300 up to Rs. 3,000. To close and name at noon the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 50. P. P. 1 Mile.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

1st Race.—"The Arabian Cup." Value Rs. 1,000. Presented by Abdool Rahman Minnee, Esq. For all Arabs. Weight for age and class. Winners before the Race once, 5 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs; galloways 4 lbs.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 50
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 75
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld and given to be run for in the following year. R. C.

2nd Race.—"Second Dealers' Plate." About Rs. 1,200. For Maiden Arabs landed after 1st September, 1879. Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses that are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Entrance—15th December	1879	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st January	1880	.....	,, 75
,, 1st February	,,	.....	,, 100

when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse to save his stakes.

WEIGHT.	st.	lbs.
3 years old, 14 hands	7	9
4 ,, ,,	8	4
5 ,, ,,	8	9
6 ,, ,,	8	12

1 lb. extra for every ½ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-2; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-2, and 1 lb. allowed for every ½ of an inch below 14 hands. 1½ Mile.

3rd Race.—"The Cowasjee Johangeer Purse." Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arab and country-bred Gallowayes. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the Race, 4 lbs. extra, twice and oftener, 7 lbs. 1½ Mile.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 20
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 40
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 60
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

4th Race.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse." Rs. 1,000. For all Maiden Arabs. The scale of weights by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—

	st.	lbs.
3 years	7	4
4 ,,	7	12
5 ,,	8	5
6 ,,	8	12
7 ,,	9	0

Winners before the Race once, 5 lbs.; twice and oftener 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 50
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 75
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Three horses in different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld. 1½ Mile.

5th Race.—"The Merchants' Purse." The value of the Purse and the terms of the Race will be published hereafter.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

1st Race.—The "Empress Gold Cup." Standard value Rs. 1,000. Presented by Lilladher Kessowjee Jadwjee, Esq. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published the day before the Race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. R. C.

Entrance—1st July	1879	.....	Rs. 30
,, 1st September	,,	.....	,, 50
,, 1st December	,,	.....	,, 75
,, 1st February	1880	.....	,, 100

when the Race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Four Horses in different interests to start, or the Cup will be with held.

The winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent. of the Stakes.

The 2nd Horse to receive	30	,, ,,
The 3rd Horse ,,	10	,, ,,

Council, were fully stated in the financial statement for the year, which had only recently reached this country, and would be immediately laid before the Secretary of State in Council. The subject had been fully considered by the Secretary of State in Council in 1876, and a Despatch was sent out to India, dated 31st May, which stated that the interests of India imperatively demanded the timely removal of the tax, which was wrong in principle, injurious in its effects, and self-destructive in its operation.

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that on an early day he would move a resolution that the action of Lord Lytton was contrary to the true intention of the law, an evasion of the Constitutional restraints imposed on the Viceroy, and a dangerous advance in the direction of personal government (oh, oh).

THE MAY MEETINGS.

(*Punch.*)

We understand that these Annual Festivals of the various religious Societies will not be held this year. Those who usually play first fiddle (clerical or lay) in the Exeter Hall orchestra, in this month of merry (May) meetings, feel that until the Scientific Frontier in Afghanistan is settled, the Zulu War disposed of, and the history of both forgotten, the less said for the spreading of the Book which prohibits the removal of land-marks, stealing, or even coveting our neighbours' goods, the better.

With regard to Africa, in particular, the case is the more awkward, as the various Missionary Societies were on the point of combining to dispatch a considerable relay of labourers to the recently discovered vineyards in the interior of the Dark Continent. It is felt that this is not the time to preach Christianity with effect in these benighted regions, whether on the spot or in Exeter Hall.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—PROTEST BY THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

CONTRARY to the usual custom of the consecration of prelates of the Northern Province in York Minster, that of Dr. Lightfoot to the See of Durham, took place on the 25th April (St. Mark's Day) in Westminster Abbey. It is necessary to go back to pre-Reformation times for precedent, save in the case of the great Bishop Cosin, referred to by the preacher of the day. In 1081 William de Carileppo was consecrated Bishop of Durham at Gloucester; on June 6, 1099, Ralph Flambald was consecrated at St. Paul's; in 1241 Nicholas de Farnham was consecrated at Gloucester; in 1261 Robert de Stichill was consecrated at Southwell; in 1318 Lewis Beaumont was consecrated at Westminster; and in 1406 Thomas Langley was consecrated in St. Paul's by the Archbishop of Canterbury (the archiepiscopal See of York being vacant). It will thus be seen that, independently of the Archbishop of Canterbury's licence for the confirmation and consecration of Dr. Lightfoot being for anywhere in the Southern Province, there was nothing in ancient usage to prevent the ceremony being at St. Paul's, with which Canon Lightfoot was connected, a circumstance which would certainly have diminished the strong feeling in the north at the ceremony taking place in London at a time when numbers of persons were refused tickets; and to enable as many as possible to take part in the service the heavy iron screens which stand at the entrance of the transept aisles were removed yesterday, to the great improvement of the building. From a very early hour the entrances to Westminster Abbey were thronged by people anxious to obtain admission; but, most unwisely, the doors were not opened so as to admit the people gradually, the result being great crowding through in the case of the east cloister entrance, the very narrowest aperture.

While the congregation were waiting, the Archbishop, Bishops, and other dignitaries were assembling in the Jerusalem Chamber, where Mr. Hassard read the licence of the Archbishop of Canterbury permitting the consecration of the Bishop of Durham to take place anywhere in the Southern Province, saving the rights of the See of Canterbury. The Dean of Westminster at once formally protested against any episcopal claim for jurisdiction over the Royal and collegiate peculiar of Westminster, as has been usual when convocation is summoned at Westminster. This matter over, the procession formed, and it was an unusually imposing one. The Rev. Dr. Westcott, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge and Canon of Peterborough, preached the sermon. Having remarked, in concluding his discourse, that the Church should welcome the discovery of science as showing fresh light on old truth, Dr. Westcott said:—

"Nor must we forget that Durham has a university ready to minister to the diocese, and that it finds a home for the bishop within its walls—a position, I believe, unparalleled. At length the anticipations of Cromwell appear to await an unexpected accomplishment. The festival of St. Mark cannot but offer the image of a new school of Alexandria. . . . To give up as our brother does the tranquil home of thirty years, to suspend abruptly the fulfilment of a chosen life-work to face the necessity for realizing under untried conditions a new ideal, shall be under God's grace, only the voice of God bidding him enter on a pilgrimage of faith, to go 'from strength to strength.' So it is that the words spoken two years ago this day come back to the speaker and us sealed by manifold blessings. The prayers which were then answered add new confidence to our present petition. To believe in the divine commission, 'As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you.' We believe in the divine assurance, 'Lo, I am with you all the days, to the end of the world.' We believe in the diving victory, 'I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me.' We forget all but that charge, that presence, that redemption. There must in the outward life checks, lonelinesses, defects; we cannot always keep at the level of our loftiest thoughts, but for the soul which offers itself to God, which accepts because it is His will the burden of command, which claims because it is His promise the spirit of counsel and of prophecy, the word shall be fulfilled through the discipline of disappointment and the joy of sacrifice 'from strength to strength.'"

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into lighting by electricity met on the 26th April, Dr. Lyon Playfair in the chair.

Professor Tyndall was the first witness called. The chairman said that the Committee desired to learn something of the new facts and discoveries which had led to the adoption of electricity for lighting purposes, and in reply to subsequent questions witness proceeded to give a brief history of the discovery of electricity by Volta; illustrating his description by a series of experiments conducted before the Committee. Volta's discovery, he said, had the power of producing heat and light, and if his conception was correct it would have been tantamount to the introduction of perpetual motion. The voltaic battery, however, was not an economical mode of producing electricity; if it had been the electric light would have been produced long ago. Professor Faraday was attracted very soon by the results produced by Volta, and in the year 1821, the literature of the subject being very confused, he thought it would benefit himself and others if he wrote a work upon the subject. He did so, and worked at the subject for a time, the result of his studies being the discovery in 1831 of a new magnetic activity. Referring to other discoveries, the witness said that Oersted, a Dane, in 1820, found that a magnetized needle was affected by the proximity of the electric current, proving the analogy existing between electricity and magnetism. This was followed up by Ampere and Arago, who demonstrated clearly the inter-action between the two currents. The witness demonstrated with a voltaic battery and a piece of copper wire the connection between magnetism and electricity, for on the wire being connected with the battery at either end a mass of iron-filings were found to cling to the wire; and on one end being disconnected the fillings immediately fell off.

The chairman asked whether Professor Faraday, as a man of science, had thought it his duty to apply his discoveries to the practical purpose of producing electric heat and light in an economical scale. The witness replied in the negative, but stated that, like a true man of science, he predicted that those results which were exceedingly feeble in the first instance would receive their full development hereafter. Those he thought were the professor's early words. Then, in Paris, in 1833, constructed a machine in which, by means of a hand-winch, the poles of a horseshoe magnet were made to revolve rapidly in front of the ends of a double induction coil. Saxton, and afterwards Clarke, inverted this arrangement, and caused the coil, the lighter of the two, to revolve instead of the magnet. Holmes's experiments followed and a large and cumbersome machine was constructed by him, with which a great number of magnets and a great number of coils were used. Holmes produced a light which was subsequently established in the lighthouse at Dungeness, and which still exists after many years. After that a company called the Alliance was formed, and a new principle was introduced by them into the light of Holmes. The Alliance machine used alternate currents, and obtained a steadier and better light and one that was less liable to disturbance. The witness then went on to say that he was scientific adviser to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and in 1868 he recommended them to proceed with experiments in light housed in that direction. Since then considerable progress had been made with the machine by the introduction of Siemen's armature. He demonstrated to the Committee the power of Siemen's armature, and, continuing, said that he was also a very important development in Wilde's machine. He remembered very early being in company with Professor Faraday when Wilde made known the step he had taken. He went down merely to see the manner in which Wilde worked his machine. Instead of producing light and heat by the machine, he carried the currents round an electrical magnet of a certain shape, around which rotated a Siemen's armature and from that he obtained currents of far greater power than was possible with the machine that started the operation. In 1867 discoveries were made by Siemen and Charles Wheatstone, and he thought their names ought to be mentioned with equal credit. The witness then explained the machine to the Committee and gave several experiments with it.

In giving further evidence Professor Tyndall said the question whether the electric light would injure books more than gas light was one which deserved great consideration. The lamps exhibited by Mr. Siemens at the Albert Hall showed fluctuations, and an unpleasant hissing was noticed; but an improvement took place subsequently. At the Athenæum Club complaints were made that the gas injured the books, but after an investigation by Professor Faraday the evidence on which this view was formed was found to be of a very feeble character. In his opinion very extensive improvements in the electric light must be regarded as inevitable. Seeing what had been done by Mr. Edison, there was reason to believe that many of the existing difficulties would eventually be removed. The electric light would never be exposed without a globe, because if naked it would be intolerable to the eye. He was afraid, as regarded public illumination, platinum would not do, as the expenditure would be very great. With regard to gas he did not believe it would be beaten out of the field by the electric light; there was too much use for it.

The chairman then thanked Professor Tyndall for the courteous manner in which he had given his evidence and explained the various experiments and the Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£580,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of RAILWAY MATERIALS, ENGINEERING STORES, TIMBER, PUSHROWS, CARTS, TANKS, HORSE, BULLOCKS, &c., &c., near the Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder, opposite to the Prince's Dock, and at Messrs. Glover & Co.'s, Sesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. GLOVER & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned premises, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th day of May 1879, and on each succeeding day, (sale commencing at 1-30 P. M.) the undermentioned Engineers' and Contractors' surplus, plant, stores, &c., comprising:—

A large quantity of 66 lbs. rails, and some 25 and 42 lbs. single and double chairs, points and crossings, sleepers, fish bolts and nuts, spikes, keys, rail gauges, wagon bearing, springs, conical draw springs, signal apparatus, &c.

Powras, picks, bhendy-wood handles, shovels, mud scoops, steel and iron drilling bars, tempting rods, crow bars, iron dumnels, galvanized buckets, iron pails, empty kil drums and tins, oil cans, Engine feeders, cane and bamboo baskets, sand washing sieves, nowgans' poles, babool-wood mallets, masons' bars, chisels, lewises, stone clips and clamps, steel quarry hammers, sledge hammers, metal hammers, scottkies, &c.

Iron chain and slings, galvanized blocks, Weston's blocks, coir and Manilla rope, pile ringers, engines and monkeys, gunslings, shear-legs, teakwood travellers' derrick pole, teak mast, &c.

Carpenters', fitters' and smiths' tools, screw augers, saws, files, spanners, bellows, anvils, blocks, &c.

New iron flat and round bars and sheet, old wrought and cast iron, bolts, nuts, &c., copper, brass, and zinc new and old, cast iron pipes, bends and cocks, fire bars, &c., 4" cast iron pipe, 4" 6" and 9" India rubber suction pipe, patent fuse, roofing felt, cement, fencing wire, galvanized screws and washers, octagonal wooden huts for chowkeys, &c., 4 asphalte boilers, apparatus for analyzing pumice lime, &c., old mortar mill stone-rollers, mortar stone, and water-carts, iron water tanks, ladders, bamboos, temporary shed, old casks, lanterns, naphtha-lamps, &c., blackwood and deal office tables, baboolwood sprags, filing-pieces, tooth keys, &c.

One fast trotting grey mare and four pairs good strong bullocks, three pairows:—

No. 3999	Eshwant	"62	candies.
" 1015	Ally Mahomed	55	"
" 1999	Mangeree Bhowanee	56	"

As they now lie at the sea wall Princes Dock.

Timber:—Large quantity of larch struts for shoring, &c., 16 to 24 feet long and 10 inch by 9 inch teak logs, 6 to 18 feet long and 12 inch by 12 inch fir beams, 6 to 30 feet long round timber, 12 to 20 feet long, teak, jungle and deal planking, rafters and boarding scantlings, new and old, large quantity of deal and jungle blocks and broken pieces, &c.

The property is on view at the above named places, and particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned or to Glover & Co.

It will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

N. B.—The sale will begin first day at the Elphinstone Bunder premises.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Armenian Lane, the valuable and Handsome French-polished house-hold Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., the property of H. E. Lamburu, Esq., the same comprises plated ware such as hotwater plates with covers, dish covers, cruetstand, breakfast companion, a set of best plated spoons and forks, cutlery, a firstrate sewing machine, handsome blackwood carved furniture, such as a large dining table, sideboard, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, table lamps, circular and sofa tables, whatnots, a cottage piano by Broadwood and Sons, carpet, iron bedsteads, clothes press, almira, a cage with pigeons, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Wilson and Peat, shaped 17-inches, gentlemen saddles, complete with leather hard, buckles, woollen girths, and polished stirrups, Weymouth's and snaffle bridle with plated buckles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome iron-grey Arab horse, 14-2, lately broken to harness, quiet and believed to be sound, 4 years.
1 Dark bay horse, 6 years old, good to saddle or harness, very handsome and a good mover.
1 Beautiful bay mare, well bred, 6 years old, a fine dog-cart horse also.
1 Powerful well-bred bull-terrier and mastiff dog and takes the water.
The property of a gentleman having no further use for them.
1 Handsome English-built landau by Henry Whitlock.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in a tent opposite their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., the property of a gentleman reducing his establishment, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner service, best plated ware such as vegetable dish, cruet, pickle and egg stands, ice pitcher, handsome blackwood French polished furniture such as a dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, handsome circular table with marble top, conversation sofas, chiffoneers, large pier tables with mirror, Brussel carpet, English 8 days clock, 6 light hanging argand lamp, rich table ornaments, blackwood and iron four-post bedsteads, camp cots, one large iron safe, clothes press, cheval glass, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of concerned, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and risk of Hassum Dada.
H. D. S. & Co.'s—2 cases clocks, per "Benledi."
On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba.
H. D. A.—19 by 16—2 cases thread, per "Anglia."

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 iron safe by Chubbs.
15 cases foolscap papers.
10 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
On account of the first purchaser Hussanally Sooltanally.
1 Drilling Machine.

AUCTION SALE of the Spinning Mill called the Girgaum or Arkwright Mills, at Chowpatty.

On THURSDAY, 5th June at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Athechund Rambux and by order of the mortgagee Gulabroy Hurnarayan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th October 1874, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the north side of Chowpatty Road at Chowpatty in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216 and containing in measurement about 5,442 square yards, and bounded on the north by the property of Hurry Ke sowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty road, on the west by the property of Jadowjee Cristnajee and the said Huree Kesowjee, on the east formerly by the property of Nahoda Hogay, Hossein Beebee, Pandoorang Dadajee and others and now partly by the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and partly by a piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon as well as the machinery, plants and other articles of the Spinning Mill called Girgaum or Arkwright Mills as they all stand at present.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant sale to commence at 2 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

An Invoice consisting of new batch of electro-plated ware such as sets of curry dishes, butter pots, sugar baskets liquor, bottle and cruet frames, sets of spoons and forks fitted in mahogany case, carriage lams in different designs, &c. &c.
A splendid collection of richest glass K. O. lamps.
19 Cases foolscap.
9 Cases patent leathers.
4,000 Pondycherry cigars.
Lots of Blackwood French furniture.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1879.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
UFALLY HIPTULLA,
39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM IRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and DUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to
WALLACE & Co.
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.
WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of
MESSRS. WM. CAMERON & BRO.

ASHTON AND COMPANY,
HOUSE PAINTERS,
GILDERS,
AND
DECORATIVE ARTISTS,
42, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Joewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.
HEPTOOLA & SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.
Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN
PATENT
RUBBER HAND STAMP
Promptly supplied at the Factory
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

For Sale at this Office.
BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING
STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

HOW TO PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. Then, but horrible, can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the assassin? Every wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a state of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has largely increased sale. It is held in high favour by "ship," and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. DEBAY."

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